



# THE HEALTH OF CHESTERFIELD 1959



JAMES A. STIRLING, D.S.C., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

*Medical Officer of Health  
Borough School Medical Officer  
Area Medical Officer*





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Public Health Department,  
Town Hall,  
Chesterfield.

Telephone No. 3232/9.

**To the Chairmen and Members of the Borough of Chesterfield Health  
and Education Committees.**

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Health of the Borough for the year ended 31st December, 1959, and the thirty-first it is my privilege to present.

By the courtesy and kind co-operation of Dr. J. B. S. Morgan, the County Medical Officer of Health, a summary of Part III Services of the National Health Service Act, which operates in the Borough, is again included in the Report.

The Report has been drawn up in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health and generally speaking the health of the Borough has been satisfactory during the year.

To the professional and lay staffs of the Borough Health, School Health and Area Health Departments, I wish to express my deep sense of thanks and gratitude for their loyal support throughout the year, and also to my colleagues in other Departments for their ever ready co-operation and help at all times.

I also wish to express my very sincere thanks to Mr. Drabble, Chief Public Health Inspector, and Mr. Brown, Chief Clerk, for their invaluable help and co-operation in the writing of this Report.

In conclusion, I wish to express my indebtedness for the encouragement shown to me at all times by the Chairmen and Members of the various Committees concerned.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. STIRLING,

Medical Officer of Health and  
Borough School Medical Officer,



SECTION 1.

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ENVIRONMENTAL  
HEALTH SERVICES

### **BOROUGH HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1959.**

THE MAYOR (Alderman John Leslie Hadfield, J.P.).

Chairman—Alderman L. Heath.

Vice-Chairman—Councillor Mrs. A. Collishaw.

Councillor Anderson.

„ Ball.

„ Mrs. Brightmore.

„ Broomhead.

„ Evans.

„ Gambles.

„ Sadler.

„ Sanderson.

„ Sargeant.

„ Slaney.

„ Mrs. Tideswell.

„ „ Turner.

### **STAFF OF THE BOROUGH HEALTH DEPARTMENT.**

*Medical Officer of Health :*

J. A. Stirling, D.S.C., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

*Deputy Medical Officer of Health (part-time) :*

H. James, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., D.P.H.

*Chief Public Health Inspector :*

G. Drabble, C.S.I., Cert. Meat Inspector.

*Public Health Inspectors :*

C. A. Wood, C.S.I. Cert. Meat Inspector.

G. D. Yates, C.S.I. Cert. Meat Inspector.

J. B. Brackenbury, C.S.I. Cert. Meat Inspector.

P. Garside, C.S.I. Cert. Meat Inspector.

T. Robinson, C.S.I. Cert. Meat Inspector (res. 4/10/59).

G. D. Clare, C.S.I. Cert. Meat Inspector.

T. Herman, C.S.I. Cert. Meat Inspector.

*Chief Clerk :*

\*G. S. Brown.

*Clerical Staff :*

\*R. Clark.

Mrs. D. Boyce.

\*Miss J. Draper.

\*Miss E. Walsh.

\*Miss C. Beckley.

Miss M. Holmes.

\* (Part-time Derbyshire County Council).

*Housing Visitor :* Mrs. M. J. S. Hoy.

*Rodent Operative*

*and Disinfector :* E. Haslam.



### NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The area of the Borough is 8,472 acres and the population according to the Registrar General's estimate at mid-year, 1959, was 67,530. The total population enumerated at the 1951 census was 68,558.

Natural increase of population, i.e., excess of births over deaths, was 137 giving a rate of 2.02 per 1,000 population.

The number of inhabited houses according to the rate books at the end of the year was 21,433. The rateable value for 1959/60 was £912,613 and the product of the 1d. rate was £3,730.

The Borough is the natural, social, commercial and shopping centre of the important coal mining industrial and agricultural district of North-East Derbyshire, comprising an estimated population of over 250,000. The industries are many and varied, the chief occupation of the inhabitants being coal-mining, engineering, textiles, box-making and the manufacture of surgical dressings, confectionery, etc.

### VITAL STATISTICS.

	M.	F.	Total
<b>Live Births</b> —Legitimate .. ..	490	446	990
Illegitimate .. ..	22	32	
Birth rate per 1,000 Population : 14.66.			
Corrected by Reg. General's comparability factor : 14.07.			
<b>Still Births</b> —Legitimate .. ..	9	10	20
Illegitimate .. ..	—	1	
Rate per 1,000 Total Births : 19.8.			
<b>Total Live and Still Births</b> .. ..			1,010
<b>Deaths</b> .. ..	450	403	853
Death Rate per 1,000 of Population : 12.63.			
Corrected by Reg. General's comparability factor : 13.13.			
<b>Infant Deaths.</b>			
Legitimate .. ..	10	15	27
Illegitimate .. ..	1	1	
Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births ..			27.27
„ „ „ „ „ „ legitimate births ..			26.7
„ „ „ „ „ „ illegitimate „ ..			37.03
Neo-natal mortality rate (first four weeks) per 1,000 related live births .. ..			17.17
Early neo-natal (first week) per 1,000 related live births ..			14.14
Peri-natal mortality rate (still births and deaths during first week) per 1,000 related live and still births ..			33.66
<b>Maternal Mortality.</b>			
No. of deaths .. ..			—
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births ..			—

### **Births.**

The number of births registered in the Borough in 1959, was 990, giving a birth rate of 14.66 per 1,000 population, compared with 993 births and a rate of 14.72 in the previous year. When the Registrar General's comparability factor of 0.96 is applied to the birth rate it becomes 14.07. This is the figure to be used when comparing the birth rate with that for England and Wales and with other areas. The birth rate for England and Wales in 1959 was 16.5. Still births numbered 20, giving a rate of 19.8 per 1,000 total (live and still) as compared with 28 and a rate of 27.4 in the previous year.

### **Deaths.**

Deaths registered in the Borough after adjustment for inward and outward transfers numbered 853, representing a crude death rate of 12.63 per 1,000 population as compared with 815 deaths and a rate of 12.08 in the previous year. The death rate when corrected by the area comparability factor (1.04) which is used for the purpose of securing comparison with the death rates of other areas is 13.13. The death rate for England and Wales as a whole was 11.6.

Five hundred and ninety six or approximately 70% of the total deaths occurred in those aged 65 and over and of these 354 were actually over the age of 75. Three hundred and seventy of the total deaths occurred in institutions or hospitals.

The chief causes of deaths were, 274 from heart diseases (32%), 105 from vascular lesions of the nervous system (12%), and 155 from cancer (18%). It will thus be seen that cardio-vascular diseases and cancer were responsible for 62% of the total deaths.

There were 155 deaths from all forms of cancer, an increase of 27 over the previous year. There was again an increase in the number of deaths from cancer of the lung and of the 34 deaths from this cause, 29 were males.

Deaths from respiratory diseases numbered 143—66 from pneumonia, 69 from bronchitis and 8 from other respiratory diseases.

As regards the ward distribution of deaths, Trinity shows by far the largest number (150). This, of course, is due to the fact that Scarsdale Hospital and Part III Accommodation is situate in this ward and also by the fact that many of the deaths occurring there are of people who are not normally resident in the Borough but who, having been there for more than six months, have to be counted in the Borough statistics.

**Infant Mortality.**

Deaths of infants under 1 year of age increased slightly from 26 in 1958 to 27 in the year under review, giving an infant mortality rate of 27.27 per 1,000 live births. The infant mortality rate for England and Wales was 22.0. Seventeen of the total infant deaths occurred in the neo-natal period (i.e., within the first 28 days of life) and of these, 14 occurred within the first week of life. Prematurity and congenital malformations caused the majority of the neo-natal deaths and of the infant deaths over the age of 28 days, 3 were due to gastro-enteritis.

**Maternal Mortality.**

There were no deaths ascribed to maternal causes during 1959.

## Deaths of Chesterfield Residents in the year 1959, classified according to Cause of Death, Sex and Age-Periods.

Cause of Death.	Age Periods																	
	0-1		1-5		5-15		15-25		25-45		45-65		65-75		75+		TOTAL	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Tuberculosis, Respiratory .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Tuberculosis, Other .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Syphilitic Disease .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases .. .. .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm, stomach .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	7	5	4	5	13	11
„ „ lung, bronchus .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	18	3	8	1	1	—	29	5
„ „ breast .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	8	—	1	—	5	—	16	—
„ „ uterus .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	5	—
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasm .. .. .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	6	12	9	15	11	9	8	39	34
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia .. .. .	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Diabetes .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	2	3
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	6	18	18	24	30	51	54
Coronary Disease, Angina .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	35	9	24	16	17	20	77	45
Hypertension with Heart Disease .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	2	2	6	5	8
Other Heart Disease .. .. .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	15	21	38	52	60	79
Other Circulatory Disease .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	3	7	9	4	9	19	22	—
Influenza .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	3
Pneumonia .. .. .	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	6	4	7	5	18	21	33	33
Bronchitis .. .. .	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	15	4	18	6	15	8	51	18
Other Diseases of Respiratory System .. .. .	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	1	6	2
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	1	4	1	9	3
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea .. .. .	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Nephritis and Nephrosis .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	3	2
Hyperplasia of Prostate .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	3	—
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations .. .. .	2	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases .. .. .	5	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	2	3	6	9	20	19	38
Motor Vehicle Accidents .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	3
All Other Accidents .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	3	2	1	5	4	12	8
Suicide .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	3	2
Homicide and Operations of War .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
TOTALS .. .. .	11	16	1	1	4	—	3	4	12	13	126	66	135	107	158	196	450	403
GRAND TOTALS .. .. .	27		2		4		7		25		192		242		354		853	

## The Deaths as they occurred in the Wards.

Cause of Death	Hasland	West	Rother	St. Leonards	Holmebrook	Central	Trinity	St. Helens	Moor	Newbold	Old Whittington	New Whittington	Transferable Deaths	TOTAL
Tuberculosis, Respiratory ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Tuberculosis, Other .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Syphilitic Disease .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	2	1	5	1	3	1	5	—	—	6	—	—	—	24
„ „ lung,	—	4	9	1	1	—	2	1	1	4	7	3	1	34
„ „ bronchus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ „ breast ..	2	3	2	1	—	—	1	1	3	2	—	—	1	16
„ „ uterus ..	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	5
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasm .. ..	7	6	8	4	4	5	8	—	9	4	8	7	3	73
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia .. ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Diabetes .. ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	5
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System .. ..	10	11	13	7	7	2	16	5	8	13	5	5	3	105
Coronary Disease, Angina ..	9	13	16	12	6	4	9	5	7	23	8	5	5	122
Hypertension with Heart Disease	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	—	—	13
Other Heart Disease .. ..	12	5	19	2	6	5	34	5	9	25	9	6	2	139
Other Circulatory Disease ..	6	3	4	2	1	2	7	3	3	4	2	1	3	41
Influenza .. ..	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
Pneumonia .. ..	5	2	3	7	2	1	29	1	4	6	3	2	1	66
Bronchitis .. ..	6	8	10	4	1	—	17	3	4	4	3	6	3	69
Other Diseases of Respiratory System .. ..	1	—	1	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	8
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	2	2	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	2	1	—	12
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	4
Nephritis and Nephrosis ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	5
Hyperplasia of Prostate ..	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	4	7
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases .. ..	7	4	6	5	1	3	6	3	2	13	4	1	2	57
Motor Vehicle Accidents ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	1	6
All Other Accidents .. ..	—	5	4	—	1	—	5	1	1	1	—	—	2	20
Suicide .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	5
Homicide and Operations of War	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
TOTALS .. ..	73	69	105	50	38	28	150	34	57	118	55	38	38	853





## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

### Clinics and Treatment Centres.

The Clinics and Treatment Centres in the Borough are the responsibility of either (a) the Derbyshire County Council as the Local Health Authority and administered by the Chesterfield Area Health Sub-Committee, (b) the Borough Education Committee or (c) by the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board through the Chesterfield Hospital Management Committee.

The following is a list of clinic and treatment centres in the Borough :

Name and Situation of Clinic	Open on
<b>(1) Child Welfare Centres :—</b>	
(a) Town Hall Clinic ..	Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons.
(b) Edmund Street Clinic ..	Monday and Wednesday afternoons.
(c) Methodist Schoolroom, Jawbones Hill ..	Monday afternoon.
(d) Village Hall, Hasland ..	Tuesday afternoon.
(e) Methodist Schoolroom, Wellington Street ..	Tuesday afternoon.
(f) Gospel Mission, Old Rd.	Thursday afternoon.
(g) Newbold Community Centre .. ..	Thursday afternoon.
<b>(2) Ante-natal Clinics :—</b>	
(a) Scarsdale Hospital ..	Friday morning and afternoon.
(b) Edmund Street Clinic ..	Tuesday afternoon. First, third and fourth Tuesday mornings in month.
<b>(3) Post-natal Clinics :—</b>	
(a) Scarsdale Hospital ..	1st Friday morning in the month.
(b) Edmund Street Clinic ..	First Tuesday morning in the month.

Name and Situation of Clinic	Open on
(4) <b>School Clinic, Town Hall :—</b>	
(a) Minor Ailment Treatment	Daily, mornings.
(b) Medical Inspection and Consultation .. ..	Monday mornings.
(c) Ophthalmic .. ..	Wednesday and Thursday mornings.
(d) Dental .. ..	Daily by Appointment.
(5) <b>School Clinic, Edmund Street :—</b>	
(a) Minor Ailment Treatment	Daily, afternoons.
(b) Medical Inspection ..	Monday afternoons.
(c) Dental .. ..	Daily by Appointment.
(6) <b>Tuberculosis :—</b>	
Marsden Street Clinic ..	Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, from 9-30 a.m. to 11-30 a.m. Thursday, 4—6-30 p.m. Children and contacts :— Tuesday, 2-0 p.m. to 4-0 p.m.
(7) <b>Venereal Disease :—</b>	
Chesterfield Royal Hospital	Males : Tuesdays, 5-0 to 7 p.m. Fridays, 2-30 to 4-30 p.m. Females : Tuesdays, 2-30 p.m. to 4-30 p.m. Fridays, 5-0 to 7-0 p.m. Daily Treatment Clinic, at 10-0 a.m.

### Ambulance Facilities.

The Derbyshire County Council provides the Ambulance Service in the town, and the facilities provided are efficient and adequate for the needs of the Borough.

### Laboratory Work.

The County Health Laboratory carries out bacteriological examinations in connection with infectious diseases when necessary and specimens in connection with the investigation and control of dysentery, food poisoning and intestinal infections are examined by the Public Health Laboratory Service provided by the Ministry of Health, both of which give excellent service and co-operation.

### Home Nursing.

The Home Nursing Service is provided for the Borough by the Derbyshire County Council through the Area Health Sub-Committee



and particulars of the work of the Home Nurses will be found in the section of this report dealing with the services in the town under the National Health Service Act.

**National Assistance Act, 1948.**

**National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951.**

No person was compulsorily removed to hospital under Section 47 in the year under review. Several cases, however, were investigated after reports from various sources, but these were all satisfactorily dealt with either by persuasion to go voluntarily into hospital, by the provision of a home help and or district nurse or by constant following up by the health visitor.

One lady, now aged over 90, who was removed to hospital early in 1958 was still detained in hospital at the end of 1959, the Court having renewed the Order at three monthly intervals as her condition did not improve and she could not receive proper care and attention at home, there being no one to look after her or her house.

Under Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, the local authority is required to arrange for the burial of persons dying in the area where it appears that no arrangements are being or have been made. One such burial was arranged during the year under review.

**Nursing Homes.**

At the end of the year, there were two registered nursing homes in the Borough ; one as a nursing home only and one as a maternity home only and these provide accommodation of 17 beds—11 maternity and 6 others.

**Medical Examinations.**

Medical examinations are carried out by the Medical Officers of the Department in connection with new appointments to the Corporation Staff, Student Teachers to Universities and Training Colleges, newly appointed Teachers and other staff appointed under the Education Committee and in connection with the staff appointed by the Transport Department. During the year under review, 295 medical examinations were carried out. In addition, the Medical Officer of Health makes investigations and carries out examinations in connection with the Corporation's Workmen's Sick Pay Scheme.

## PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

There were 835 cases of notifiable diseases in the year 1959 as compared with 311 in the previous year. The increase was mainly due to the fact that 1959 was a "measles" year, there having been an increase of 514 notifications of measles over the previous year. There was also a marked increase in the incidence of scarlet fever ; 135 notified cases as against 42 in the previous year.

For the tenth consecutive year, no cases of diphtheria occurred in the Borough.

As regards illness generally, an indication of morbidity is obtained from figures kindly supplied weekly by the local office of the Ministry of Insurance. There is nothing outstanding to report in the year under review, except that in the latter part of February and the early part of March, there was a sharp rise in the incidence of influenza. This coincided with the abnormally mild weather which occurred at that time of the year.

The following tables give the number and types of cases of notifiable disease and also age groups and ward distribution.

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Cases admitted to Hospital
Smallpox .. .. .	—	—
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	135	35
Diphtheria .. .. .	—	—
Para-Typhoid .. .. .	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia .. .. .	—	—
Meningococcal Meningitis .. .. .	1	—
Erysipelas .. .. .	3	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic) .. .. .	—	—
(Non Paralytic)	—	—
Dysentery .. .. .	—	—
Measles .. .. .	647	3
Whooping Cough .. .. .	20	—
Pneumonia .. .. .	26	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .. .. .	2	—
TOTALS .. .. .	835	43

Disease	Cases notified in the whole District												
	At age Groups—Years												
	Un- der 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 60	60 & over	To- tals
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	1	—	6	14	19	79	15	—	1	—	—	—	135
Diphtheria .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia .. .. .	2	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	5	—	3	12	26
Erysipelas .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3
Dysentery .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles .. .. .	24	42	84	89	112	278	14	1	1	1	—	1	647
Meningococcal Meningitis .. .. .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Whooping Cough .. .. .	1	3	2	5	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
Para Typhoid .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .. .. .	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Ac. Poliomyelitis (para.) .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" " (non-para.) .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS.. .. .	31	47	92	108	137	363	29	1	7	2	4	14	835

Disease	Ward Distribution of Cases												To- tals
	Hasland	West	Rother	St. Leonard's	Holmebrook	Central	Trinity	St. Helen's	Moor	Newbold	Old Whitt.	New Whitt.	
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	17	9	29	17	6	1	4	2	9	24	11	6	135
Diphtheria .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia .. .. .	4	5	10	1	1	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	26
Erysipelas .. .. .	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
Dysentery .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles .. .. .	29	59	120	48	77	28	37	19	24	100	74	32	647
Meningococcal Meningitis .. .. .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Whooping Cough .. .. .	1	3	6	—	2	1	3	—	—	4	—	—	20
Para Typhoid .. .. .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .. .. .	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Ac. Poliomyelitis (para.) .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" " (non-para.) .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS.. .. .	51	76	168	67	87	30	45	22	34	132	85	38	835

**Tuberculosis.**

There was quite an appreciable drop in notifications of tuberculosis during 1959, 26 cases were notified for the first time during the year, as compared with 47 in the previous year. The notification rate was 0.38 per thousand population.

There were three deaths attributable to tuberculous causes representing a mortality rate of 0.04 per 1,000 population.

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 years ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10 „ ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—15 „ ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—20 „ ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—25 „ ..	1	3	—	—	—	—	1	—
25—35 „ ..	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—45 „ ..	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—55 „ ..	4	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
55—65 „ ..	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Total ..	18	8	—	—	1	—	2	—

**Ward Distribution of Tuberculosis.**

Wards					Notifications	Deaths
Hasland ..	..	..	..	..	2	—
West ..	..	..	..	..	2	—
Rother ..	..	..	..	..	3	—
St. Leonard's ..	..	..	..	..	5	—
Holme Brook ..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Central ..	..	..	..	..	2	1
Trinity ..	..	..	..	..	—	—
St. Helen's ..	..	..	..	..	—	1
Moor ..	..	..	..	..	3	—
Newbold ..	..	..	..	..	5	1
Old Whittington ..	..	..	..	..	2	—
New Whittington ..	..	..	..	..	2	—
TOTALS ..	..	..	..	..	26	3

### Mass Radiography.

The Mass Radiography Unit of the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board made its annual visit to the Borough during July.

Very few cases of suspected tuberculosis were found but the discovery of tuberculosis is not the only function of the Unit. Other conditions of the chest and heart are discovered by this method of X-ray, and any cases found are reported confidentially to the medical practitioner concerned, who is thus able to commence immediate treatment.

The following is a summary of the work of the Unit during its visit to the town in 1959.

	INDUSTRIAL SURVEYS			TOWN HALL SURVEY			GRAND TOTAL
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Attendance for :							
Miniature films ..	3,159	856	4,015	3,255	3,611	6,866	10,881
Large Film Recalls ..	90	11	101	92	63	155	256
Total Attendances .. ..	3,249	867	4,116	3,347	3,674	7,021	11,137
Suspected Tuberculosis cases referred to Chest Clinic ..	19	2	21	20	15	35	56
Other conditions referred to own Doctor .. ..	26	3	29	50	32	82	111
	45	5	50	70	47	117	167

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

### Water Supply.

The water supply to the Borough of Chesterfield is provided by the Chesterfield, Bolsover and Clowne Water Board.

Water Sources at Linacre and Holymoorside, after treatment, and underground supplies from Bolsover, after softening, are supplemented by two bulk supplies, the whole being distributed from service reservoirs.

All supplies are adequately chlorinated and in some cases de-chlorination is practised. No plumbo-solvency is apparent. These supplies vary in hardness between "soft" and "moderately hard," according to the generally accepted classification.

In the Board's Laboratories, chemical and bacteriological analyses are carried out from sources, treatment plants, service reservoirs and consumers' taps. Routine radioactivity monitoring (total emission) is also carried out on rainfall and drinking waters.



Independent bacteriological samples are also examined at monthly intervals by a Public Analyst and all received a satisfactory report. As additional precaution all the Board's employees were Vidal tested.

The following are the recorded figures of additions and extensions, after demolition adjustments, to water services and mains in the Borough during the year 1959.

Houses Tenanted	..	..	64
Water Closets Supplied	..	..	117
Baths Supplied	..	..	293

Mains extensions during the year to new housing sites totalled a distance of 4,094 yards.

### **Swimming Pools and Baths.**

There are two open air swimming pools and one indoor swimming bath in the Borough, all of which are owned and controlled by the Corporation. All are equipped for continuous filtration and for chemical dosage. The open air baths are in continuous use from April to October and the indoor bath remains in use until the end of December. The baths are used extensively during the day for swimming instruction by the schools in the Borough and the surrounding districts, and at other times are available for use by swimming clubs and by the general public.

Throughout the abnormally warm summer, all the baths were well patronised from morning until night, and this necessitated careful supervision by the Health Department to ensure that the water was maintained at a satisfactory level of purity and safety, and frequent samples were taken from all the baths for bacteriological examination throughout the swimming season. Thirty-eight samples were submitted to the County Laboratories during the year and thirty-four of these were found to be satisfactory. In the case of the other four samples due to minor breakdowns in the chemical dosage equipment at two of the baths there was a slight increase in the bacterial count but these were quickly rectified.

Having regard to the extreme pressure under which the baths were working all through the summer, the Baths' Superintendents are to be congratulated on the manner in which all the baths were maintained.

### **Sewage and Sewage Disposal.**

Whilst no actual extensions or improvements to these works have been carried out during 1959, the Council has engaged a firm of Consulting Engineers to prepare a scheme of extensions with the aim of enlarging the works stage by stage to deal with increasing sewage volumes; each stage forming part of a comprehensive overall plan. The completed scheme is anticipated to provide adequate sewage treatment plant covering the needs of the next thirty years.

### **Pet Animals Act, 1951.**

Licences under the above Act are in force in respect of three permanent premises in the Borough and one stall in the Chesterfield open market. These premises are subjected to frequent inspection and 56 visits have been made during the year. In all cases the conditions under which the animals were kept was satisfactory and the requirements of the Act are being fulfilled.

### **Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.**

Two premises used for the manufacture of new articles containing filling materials are registered in the Borough under the above Act. Inspections made of both these premises have shown that the businesses are conducted satisfactorily and the new materials used in the manufacture of the furniture and bedding were of satisfactory quality and purity. It was not considered necessary to take any samples of the filling materials for analysis as the only materials found on the premises bore the mark of the British Standards Institute as a guarantee of quality and purity.

### **Common Lodging Houses.**

The Markham Municipal Hostel owned by the Corporation and controlled by the Health Committee is the only Common Lodging House in the Borough, and it provides accommodation for 114 male lodgers. Although this Hostel is still available to any poor person passing through the Town in need of nightly shelter, it is now used to a large extent by men without home or family who work in the Borough or in the surrounding area, who would otherwise find difficulty in securing private lodgings within the limited range of their income, and many such men have come to look upon the Hostel as their permanent home. It is also used by a number of old age pensioners who have lost their families and are unable to support a home of their own, and who consequently appreciate the companionship to be found here, and the reasonable charges levied for the accommodation make it possible for them to live in reasonable comfort in their later years. It can justifiably be claimed that the Hostel fulfils a very useful social service in the Borough, and an indication of that usefulness can be gained by the fact that it has been occupied to approximately 71.0 per cent of its capacity during the year.

### **Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.**

There has been continued progress in the eradication of rats and mice during the year both in private and business premises in the Borough, and this has been due in large measure to the active co-operation of the general public who are now well aware of the rodent control services which are available at the Health Department and which are enlisted immediately rats or mice are located on their premises. This enables the Rodent Operative to treat

infestations before they become well established. The effect of this work over the last few years is now becoming apparent, for major infestations inside premises are fast disappearing and most of the notifications now received are in respect of the odd surface migrant. The heaviest sources of infestation are on the refuse tips and along the river banks, and it is at these points where regular treatments are applied, and good results have been obtained.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food has requested that in future the information concerning rodent control which is required by that Department shall cover the twelve month period ending on the 31st December each year, and not the financial year as previously, and in consequence, in order to prevent duplication the following information covers the nine month period ending on the 31st December, 1959.

During this period 350 treatments and retreatments have been carried out, of which 242 were domestic premises, 52 on Local authority premises, 42 business premises and 14 on open land and agricultural premises. The treatments were in respect of infestation by rats in 226 cases and by mice at 67 premises. Major infestations were found on only 34 premises and repeated treatments were applied in these cases. In the majority of instances where minor infestations occurred a single treatment was sufficient to eradicate the pest, as was shown by post baiting on these premises. Block treatments were carried out in 14 instances with good results. The owners of four premises were required to carry out structural works in order to prevent reinfestation and in each case the work was carried out without having to resort to statutory action.

In addition to the surface treatments carried out, periodic attention has also been given to the public sewers and a total of 218 manholes on the sewer system have been test baited. Bait was taken in 69 of the manholes treated and this occurred in the older sections of the Borough. There was no evidence, however, of heavy infestation in the sewers and it would appear that the periodic treatments over the last few years has had good effect.

In addition to the work carried out by the Rodent Operative, the District Public Health Inspectors have also assisted in pest control as part of their normal duties and this combined work has involved a total of 2,174 inspections.

### **Atmospheric Pollution.**

It is now three and a half years since the Clean Air Act was put on the Statute Book, and all the provisions of the Act are now operative. After the clamour for greater powers to deal with this outstanding social evil, it is understandable that the Ministry now expects that Local Authorities will take steps to implement the Act particularly in those areas where the level of atmospheric pollution is greatest and where the public health is imperilled. To this end all Local Authorities in the "black areas" have been re-



quested to submit proposals for the establishment of Smoke Control Areas over the next few years so as to progressively reduce the level of atmospheric pollution in those areas.

Chesterfield is considered to come within one of the Black Areas defined in the Report of the Beaver Committee, and while the level of atmospheric pollution in the Town cannot be considered as very heavy when compared with some of the other larger cities and industrial areas in the country there is justification for taking all possible measures to prevent or at least minimise the existing pollution to which all the inhabitants of the Borough contribute. The Borough Council had already decided to meet its responsibility and had taken positive steps to fulfil its obligations under the Act, by requiring a survey to be made with the object of creating smoke control areas in the Borough. Following this survey it was resolved to submit two areas to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for provisional approval during 1959. These areas comprised a central area of approximately 90 acres containing 644 premises, including 199 domestic dwellings, and a large post war housing estate at Newbold to the north west of the Borough having an area of approximately 428 acres and containing, when fully developed, approximately 1,400 domestic dwellings.

In accordance with the Ministry's direction, a further programme covering the next five years has been prepared with the object of linking up two areas already mentioned. The part of the Borough included in these proposals is approximately 1,776 acres in extent which represents roughly one fifth of the area of the Borough, and contains approximately 6,600 premises, over a quarter of the number of premises shown on the valuation list.

The proposals in respect of the No. 1 Central Area and the No. 2 Newbold Area were submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for approval in September. The total costs involved in replacing unsatisfactory fireplaces and adapting existing domestic appliances so as to be capable of burning approved fuels in these areas was estimated to be £5,000 and £13,000 respectively.

The Ministry subsequently gave provisional approval to the establishment of smoke control in these two areas and the detailed survey of Central Area was commenced towards the end of the year and each of the properties was visited by a Public Health Inspector to determine the necessary works which would be required to comply with a Smoke Control Order. It is very pleasing to be able to report that the visitors did not encounter any hostility from the householders, on the contrary there was considerable co-operation from residents and business people alike. As could be expected in a mining area, the question of the effect of Smoke Control on those people engaged in the mining industry was raised on a few occasions, but this problem is considered not to be insoluble, and it is hoped that a reasonable and satisfactory solution to this national problem will be found. It is expected that the final survey for the No. 1

Area will be completed and submitted to the Ministry for approval early in 1960 and if approved will come into operation towards the end of that year.

Since the attention of the industries in the Borough was drawn to the limits prescribed in the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958, for smoke emission there has been an improvement in the amount of pollution contributed from that source, and measures have been taken by some firms to improve their plants. In three cases, plants have been converted from solid fuel burning to oil burning, and another institution which was working an overloaded plant has installed an additional mechanically operated coal burning boiler which has resulted in considerable diminution in smoke emission from this source.

A total of 278 observations and visits were made during the year, and twenty-nine infringements of the Regulations occurred. One particularly heavy source of pollution occurred at a Gas Works in the centre of the Town where experimental work in the production of an improved type of reactive smokeless fuel was being undertaken by the Gas Board. As this constituted one of the special processes administered by the Alkali Department of the Ministry, the Alkali Inspector was notified and eventually the experimental work ceased on these premises. Most of the other infringements referred to occurred at factories where hand fired boilers are in use. On each occasion the boiler house was visited and warnings were given to the firms.

The Electricity Generating Station has closed down during the year and as a result a notorious source of grit emission in the Brampton area has disappeared. A small colliery situated on the fringe of the proposed Newbold Smoke Control Area which was powered by a hand fired steam raising plant has also closed.

The measurement of atmospheric pollution has continued at four recording stations established in the Borough and the results have been reported to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research for inclusion in the national survey now being carried out. The total solids collected and calculated as tons per square mile show a slight improvement on the 1958 figures at each of the stations, while the amount of sulphur in the atmosphere, as shown by the lead peroxide gauges, remain almost constant. These figures which are given in the tables below bear very favourable comparison with other similar industrial areas in the country.

The attainment of clean air is one of the public health problems which cannot be solved on a parochial basis for atmospheric pollution recognises no boundaries. In consequence, the North East Derbyshire Smoke Abatement Consultative Committee which now embraces representatives of eleven contingent Local Authorities fulfils a very useful purpose in that it affords the opportunity for the constituent members to discuss individual problems and also to make recommendations for the co-ordination of action for

the benefit of the area as a whole. This co-operation is particularly important when the question of smoke control areas is being considered by contingent authorities.

The monthly recordings taken at the four stations established in the Borough were as follows :—

**Standard Deposit Gauges. Total Solids given as tons per square mile.**

Month	Queen's Park	St. John's Road Depot	Sewage Works
January .. ..	11.30	No Result	14.40
February .. ..	7.30	10.05	9.85
March .. ..	12.07	12.22	14.11
April .. ..	14.62	15.54	14.97
May .. ..	13.22	13.54	12.50
June .. ..	10.21	15.01	13.73
July .. ..	7.91	10.48	12.56
August .. ..	8.73	15.55	10.07
September .. ..	11.41	15.41	16.08
October .. ..	16.48	17.49	18.99
November .. ..	No Result	12.02	12.10
December .. ..	8.47	11.93	10.55
Averages .. ..	11.06	13.56	13.32

**Lead Peroxide Gauges.** Figures represent the daily average of sulphur absorbed by the lead peroxide method, expressed in milligrams per 100 square centimetres :—

Month	Queen's Park	St. John's Road Depot	Sewage Works	Hasland Green
January .. ..	1.48	3.04	2.64	2.98
February .. ..	1.83	2.37	1.76	1.78
March .. ..	1.04	1.81	0.80	1.07
April .. ..	1.17	1.47	1.07	1.25
May .. ..	0.80	1.31	0.79	0.81
June .. ..	0.44	0.68	0.83	0.58
July .. ..	0.44	0.69	1.05	0.75
August .. ..	0.48	0.80	1.24	0.52
September .. ..	0.61	1.13	2.16	1.08
October .. ..	0.88	1.58	1.21	1.03
November .. ..	1.80	2.50	1.78	2.08
December .. ..	1.70	2.19	1.37	1.72
Average .. ..	1.05	1.63	1.39	1.30

# **SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.**

**Table showing the work carried out by the Public Health Inspectors during 1959.**

Complaints investigated	..	..	..	..	..	1,103
Nuisances found	..	..	..	..	..	948
Nuisances abated	..	..	..	..	..	1,022
Houses disinfected	..	..	..	..	..	64
Visits to Infected Houses	..	..	..	..	..	208
Visits to Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	..	..	..	..	..	102
Visits re Shops Act	..	..	..	..	..	59
Visits to Premises where Foodstuffs are prepared and sold including Restaurant Kitchens	..	..	..	..	..	1,112
Visits to Offensive Trades	..	..	..	..	..	15
Visits to Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	764
Visits to Market Stalls	..	..	..	..	..	2,205
Visits to Manure Receptacles	..	..	..	..	..	—
Visits to Common Lodging Houses	..	..	..	..	..	73
Visits to Houses-let-in-Lodgings	..	..	..	..	..	6
Visits to Factories	..	..	..	..	..	257
Visits to Drains to New Buildings	..	..	..	..	..	1,061
Visits re Drains Tested by Smoke or Water	..	..	..	..	..	2,103
Number of Re-inspections	..	..	..	..	..	3,378
Number of Miscellaneous Visits	..	..	..	..	..	2,093
Number of Houses Inspected	..	..	..	..	..	739
Number of Informal Notices	..	..	..	..	..	872
Number of Statutory Notices	..	..	..	..	..	154
Visits to Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	69
Observations re Smoke	..	..	..	..	..	278
Visits to Ice Cream Shops and Manufacturers	..	..	..	..	..	105
Visits re Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	..	..	..	..	..	2,174
Visits re Pet Animals Act	..	..	..	..	..	56
Visits re Certificates of Disrepair	..	..	..	..	..	58
Visits re Smoke Control Areas	..	..	..	..	..	748
Visits to Boiling Plants under Waste Foods Order	..	..	..	..	..	14
Visits re Poultry Regulations	..	..	..	..	..	15

**Total Record of Works carried out as a result of action taken by the  
Public Health Inspectors.**

Obstructed Drains Cleansed .. .. .	134
Drains reconstructed .. .. .	18
Drains tested by smoke and water .. .. .	2,103
Inspection chambers built or repaired .. .. .	42
Gulley Traps fixed .. .. .	23
Defects in drains repaired .. .. .	57
Sink Wastes repaired .. .. .	23
New sinks fixed, or defects remedied .. .. .	79
Rain water pipes repaired .. .. .	35
Rain water pipes disconnected .. .. .	3
W.C. and vent pipes repaired .. .. .	14
Eaves spoutings repaired .. .. .	94
Water Closets repaired .. .. .	98
Water Closets provided .. .. .	19
New Dustbins provided .. .. .	76
Dirty Closets cleansed .. .. .	14
Dirty Premises cleansed .. .. .	20
Houses made reasonably fit .. .. .	521
Water in cellars .. .. .	13
Windows repaired .. .. .	105
Damp proof courses inserted in walls .. .. .	2
Roofs repaired .. .. .	125
Floors repaired .. .. .	77
Doors repaired .. .. .	65
Plastering repaired .. .. .	133
Damp Walls repaired .. .. .	117
Defective Fireplaces, etc., repaired .. .. .	76
Yards repaved .. .. .	52
Yard or Footpath Surfaces repaired .. .. .	18
Accumulation of Refuse removed .. .. .	22
Nuisance from fowls and other animals abated .. .. .	9
Miscellaneous Defects remedied .. .. .	189
Factory Contraventions .. .. .	21
Defective Water Supply .. .. .	7
Ventilation provided or improved .. .. .	27
Proper Food Store provided .. .. .	—
Smoke Observations .. .. .	278
Waste Water Closets converted into W.C.'s .. .. .	13
Rat infested premises cleared .. .. .	293
Manure Pits provided or repaired .. .. .	—
Pail closet converted into water closet .. .. .	—
Urinals repaired or provided .. .. .	1



Table of Nuisances discovered and dealt with.

	No. of Inspections made by Public Health Inspectors	No. of Notices Served		No. of Nuisances abated with or without Notice
		Informal	Legal	
<b>Drainage :</b>				
No disconnection of waste pipe	12	1	—	3
Defective waste pipe, traps, inlets and drains .. ..	428	87	11	167
Drains obstructed .. ..	346	106	—	134
<b>Closets and Ashpits :</b>				
Defective privies, pail closets and ashpits.. ..	6	2	—	—
Conversion of privies into W.Cs.	—	—	—	—
Conversion of waste water closets into W.Cs. ..	24	4	—	8
Defective Water Closets ..	201	49	5	98
Provision of Additional Water Closets .. ..	39	7	—	11
Provision of portable ashbins ..	188	—	76	76
Dirty Closets .. ..	26	6	—	14
<b>Other Defects :</b>				
Paving of courts and yards ..	158	28	4	70
Roofs, eaves-spouts and down- spouts .. ..	611	104	21	256
Sinks .. ..	184	35	1	79
Insufficient Ventilation ..	48	7	—	27
Windows.. ..	206	31	5	105
Dampness .. ..	315	60	8	119
Water in cellars .. ..	40	9	—	13
Water Supply .. ..	19	3	—	7
Overcrowding .. ..	—	—	—	—
Foul condition of houses ..	88	17	—	20
Offensive accumulations ..	70	16	—	22
Animals improperly kept ..	22	5	—	7
Pigsties .. ..	4	1	—	—
Smoke Nuisances .. ..	278	29	—	29
Urinals .. ..	25	1	—	1
Nuisances not specified above..	1,077	155	9	585
<b>TOTALS .. ..</b>	<b>4,415</b>	<b>763</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>1,851</b>

	No. on Register	Inspections made	Notices served	Nuisances abated with or without Notice
Bakehouses .. ..	33	69	9	10
Slaughterhouses .. ..	1	764	—	—
Offensive Trades ... ..	7	15	2	2
Common Lodging Houses ..	1	73	—	—
TOTALS .. ..	42	921	11	12

**Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by  
Byelaws and Regulations.**

The following table shows the character and number of premises in the Borough :—

Common Lodging Houses .. ..	1
Houses let in Lodgings .. ..	2
Slaughterhouses .. ..	1
*Tripe Boilers .. ..	2
*Gut Scrapers .. ..	1
*Tan Yards .. ..	1
*Tallow Melters .. ..	—
*Dealers in Rags and Bones .. ..	3
Bakehouses .. ..	33
Preserved Food Stores .. ..	42
Fried Fish Shops .. ..	46
Premises where Milk is produced or sold .. ..	114
Factories of various kinds .. ..	284

\* Offensive Trades.

**Table showing Types and Numbers of the various Sanitary Conveniences to Dwellinghouses in the Borough according to Wards.**

Ward	Houses Using				
	Water Closets	Waste Water Closets	Privies	Pails	Portable Dustbins
Hasland ..	1,582	—	1	—	1,582
Rother ..	3,064	21	2	—	3,062
West ..	2,274	33	1	1	2,309
Central ..	805	39	—	—	844
St. Leonard's ..	1,567	—	5	4	1,573
Holme Brook ..	1,398	64	—	—	1,398
Newbold ..	4,138	—	19	2	4,116
St. Helen's ..	940	—	5	6	947
Trinity ..	1,692	1	—	—	1,694
Moor ..	1,297	—	2	2	1,303
Old Whittington ..	2,045	—	3	—	2,048
New Whittington ..	1,061	—	1	2	1,063
	21,863	158	39	17	21,939



**Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act,  
1937.**

**PART I OF THE ACT.**

**1.—INSPECTIONS for the purpose of provisions as to health (in-  
cluding inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).**

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ..	253	203	17	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	31	54	4	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) .. ..	7	4	3	—
Total ..	291	261	24	—

## 2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars  (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted  (6)
	Found  (2)	Remedied  (3)	Referred To H.M. Ins-pector  (4)	By H.M. Ins-pector  (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	7	7	—	1	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) :					
(a) Insufficient ..	2	2	—	—	—
(b) Unsuited or defective .. ..	13	13	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ..	4	4	—	1	—
Total .. ..	26	26	—	2	—

**PART VIII OF THE ACT****Outwork****(Sections 110 & 111)**

Nature of work  (1)	Section 110		Section 111			
	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 110(1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing apparel— Making	4	—	—	—	—	—

**INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.****Food and Drugs Act, 1955.****Milk Supply—Milk Register.****Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.**

No. of persons registered as Distributors	..	..	114
No. of premises registered as Dairies	..	..	7

**Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949/53.**

No. of Dealers' (Pasteurisers') Licences	..	..	..	1
No. of Dealers' Licences to use the special designation " Pasteurised "	..	..	..	72
No. of Supplementary Licences to use the special designation " Pasteurised "	..	..	..	15
No. of Dealers' Licences to use the special designation " Sterilised "	..	..	..	25
No. of Supplementary Licences to use the special designation " Sterilised "	..	..	..	1

**Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949/1954.**

No. of Dealers' Licences to use the special designation " Tuberculin Tested "	..	..	..	64
No. of Supplementary Licences to use the special designation " Tuberculin Tested "	..	..	..	14
No. of visits to Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milk Shops	..	..	..	102

### **Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1949/54.**

Chesterfield and the surrounding County area is a Specified Area under Section 41 of the Food and Drugs Act and in consequence all the milk sold in the Borough is controlled by the above Regulations. The rapid progress which has been made in recent years in the voluntary tuberculosis eradication scheme has resulted in a position being reached when the Ministry consider that the whole of the area should become a compulsory Eradication Area and the 1st March, 1960, is the date fixed for this to take effect. In spite of the fact that an increasing number of the dairy herds in and around the Borough are now tuberculin tested, it is estimated that more than 90 per cent of the milk produced is subjected to heat treatment before sale to the consumer, and a large part of this milk is processed at a large modern pasteurisation plant situated in the Borough. Milk supplies coming into this dairy are under the constant supervision of the Health Department and frequent samples are taken as platform tests from the incoming milk to check both the purity and the quality of the supplies. During the year 157 such samples were taken and on analysis 21 were found to be below standard. In most cases the unsatisfactory samples showed comparatively small deficiencies in milk fat and many of these were compensated by milk fat in excess of the minimum standards in other churns from the same supplies sampled at the same time. Further details of action taken in respect of the substandard milks are given later in the Report.

The pasteurising process at the dairy is also under constant supervision by the Department and frequent samples of the heat treated milk are taken at the Dairy and from milk distributors for submission to the County Bacteriological Department, where the milk is subjected to the Phosphatase and Methylene Blue Tests to ensure that the correct heat treatment has been carried out and that the keeping quality is satisfactory. Thirty-three such samples have been taken and all satisfied the heat treatment test, but only seventeen samples were tested for keeping quality owing to unfavourable temperatures prevailing at the laboratories when the milks were sent in for testing.

There are 114 registered distributors of milk in the Borough, all of which hold licences issued under the Regulations to sell graded milks. Of these, 19 are producer-retailers of untreated tuberculin tested milk produced in or around the Borough. Licences in respect of the latter are issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The number and classification of annual licences issued to the other distributors in the Borough are shown in the foregoing table.

The quality of milk supplied in the Borough can be considered as satisfactory as shown by the reports on 195 samples submitted for analysis during the year.

The average compositional quality of the milk was :—

Milk Fat	.. .. .	3.55 per cent
Milk Solids other than Milk Fat	.. .. .	8.58 per cent

### **Milk Tested for Tubercle Bacilli.**

While the risk of tubercle infection through the agency of milk can now be considered to be remote as all the milk consumed in the Borough is either from tuberculin tested herds or is heat treated, the Department has continued to take samples from untreated tuberculin tested supplies for biological examination as a precautionary measure. Sixteen such samples have been submitted to the County Bacteriologist during the year, and all proved to be satisfactory.

### **Meat and Other Foods.**

The aim of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government to improve slaughtering facilities throughout the country has progressed during the year, and a directive has been sent to all Local Authorities to review the existing facilities in their districts and to make provision for future requirements and to submit their reports to the Ministry by the 1st November, 1960. The higher standards of construction and equipment to be applied to all slaughterhouses under the Regulations made under the Slaughterhouse Act, 1958, will inevitably result in many of the older slaughterhouses throughout the country being closed, thereby affecting a certain degree of concentration in a small number of slaughterhouses, where meat supplies can be prepared under more hygienic conditions and where a greater degree of supervision by the Local Authority can be exercised.

The implementation of the Act and the Regulations will not present any difficulties in the Borough, for as has been stated in previous reports, the Borough Council anticipated some 27 years ago the advantages to be gained by concentrating slaughtering in a single establishment when the Corporation Abattoir was built, and it is a tribute to the designers of the building, at that time, that all the requirements as to construction and equipment which are to be applied to new slaughterhouses under the Slaughterhouse (Hygiene Construction) Regulations and the (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, already exist at the Abattoir. Furthermore, experience has shown over the years that the facilities provided have been appreciated by the Meat Traders, and that greater safeguards to the meat supply have been possible than was the case when slaughtering was carried out in numerous establishments throughout the Borough.

There is no doubt that the Corporation Abattoir has assisted neighbouring Authorities since decontrol who have had inadequate slaughterhouse facilities in their own districts and these facilities could be still further extended should the need arise as a result of the review of slaughtering requirements now being undertaken.



At the present time meat passing through the Abattoir each year is considerably in excess of the normal needs of the Borough. During 1959 the throughput was sufficient to satisfy the needs of a population of approximately 118,000. An increasing amount of meat is being "bought off the hook" from wholesalers slaughtering in the Abattoir and much of this is distributed in the surrounding area.

During the year a total of 49,969 animals were slaughtered in the Abattoir which represents an increase of 6,000 over 1958. All the animals were slaughtered by slaughtermen employed by the Corporation, and under the supervision of the resident Meat Inspector. As a result of the examination of the animals, just over  $46\frac{1}{2}$  tons of meat and offal was found to be diseased or otherwise unfit for food and was condemned.

Special reference should be made to the continuing decrease in the incidence of tuberculosis in beef cattle which fell this year to 20.92 per cent in cows and to 6.07 per cent in cattle other than cows. It is of interest to compare these figures with those of ten years ago when 56.2 per cent of cows and 27.7 per cent of other beef cattle were affected by this disease. This spectacular reduction has been brought about by the excellent progress made by the Ministry's Eradication Scheme which now covers a large part of the country, and which enveloped Derbyshire from the 1st March, 1960. It may well be, in the course of the next 2 or 3 years, that tuberculosis, which has been responsible for so much loss through condemnation of diseased cattle in the past, will have become a rare disease in the slaughterhouse.

As might be expected, the decrease in bovine tuberculosis is also reflected in a similar decrease in tuberculosis in pigs passing through the Abattoir, for it has been common practice in the past to use milk and sometimes bovine offal for pig feeding. The danger of cross infection from this source is disappearing, and further safeguards against disease are being effected by the implementation of the Waste Food Order which requires the sterilisation of waste food and offal before being used for pig feeding. The incidence of tuberculosis in pigs inspected during the year was 2.87 per cent compared with 3.85 per cent in 1958. Comparable figures in 1950 were 10.6 per cent.

In contrast to the decreases shown above, there has been a considerable increase in the incidence of diseases other than tuberculosis in cattle which rose from 27.01 per cent in 1958 to 37.76 per cent in the case of cows and from 26.46 per cent to 35.86 per cent in other cattle. This rise is not nearly so alarming as it may seem at first sight for the general classification "other diseases" includes parasitic conditions which affect localised sites only, usually the offal, and the increases quoted above are attributed almost wholly to cirrohetic conditions of the livers of cattle due to infestation by the liver fluke. There can be little doubt that the very wet spring

and summer of 1957 was responsible for these conditions, as most of the pastures throughout the country were saturated throughout that time, producing ideal conditions for the movement and multiplication of the water snail which is the intermediate host of the liver fluke. While it was necessary to condemn a large number of bovine and sheep livers as being unfit for human consumption many of the former were used for the manufacture of pharmaceutical products.

There has been a reduction in the number of cases of cysticercus bovis found in cattle passing through the Abattoir, there being only 56 compared with 70 in 1958 and 108 in 1957. A thorough and systematic inspection, to locate this parasite, which is not always popular with the meat traders' is the only means of checking its spread among beef herds, and the continued decrease in the number of cases being found in the Abattoir is encouraging. All the cases were localised in the head or the heart muscles and after condemnation of the affected organs the carcasses were subject to deep freezing for a requisite time to sterilize the cysts before being liberated for human consumption.

In addition to the meat and offal condemned at the Abattoir, food inspection at wholesale and retail food premises in the Borough resulted in a further  $5\frac{1}{4}$  tons of food being condemned. This included just over 4 tons of various canned foods, 143 cwts. of cooked ham, 4 cwts. of cheese and smaller quantities of various foods.

The combined total of all foods condemned during the year amounted to just over  $51\frac{3}{4}$  tons.

### **The Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958.**

Licences under the above Act have been issued by the Borough Council to 25 Slaughtermen during the year. Most of these slaughtermen are employed by the Corporation at the Municipal Abattoir.

### **Summary of Meat Inspection, 1959.**

Carcases Inspected	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
At the Abattoir ..	7,109	231	21,691	20,938
Total number of animals killed .. ..	..	..	..	49,969
Number inspected .. ..	..	..	..	49,969

**Food Surrendered during Inspection.**

At the Abattoir and Farms :—

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Beef .. ..	6	17	2	18				
Veal .. ..	—	10	1	23				
Mutton ..	—	8	—	6				
Pork .. ..	3	10	1	5				
Offals .. ..	35	5	—	19				
	<hr/>				46	11	2	15

Surrendered by Traders :—

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Canned Foods	4	1	2	8				
Corned Beef ..	—	1	3	3				
Cooked Ham	—	14	2	8				
Bacon .. ..	—	—	—	8				
Cheese .. ..	—	4	—	11				
Fish .. ..	—	—	2	—				
Misc. Foods ..	—	1	2	23	5	4	1	5
	<hr/>							
					51	15	3	20
					<hr/>			



# Meat Inspection, 1959. Carcasses Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle, excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	4,461	2,648	231	21,691	20,938
Number inspected	4,461	2,648	231	21,691	20,938
<b>All Diseases except Tuberculosis :</b>					
Whole Carcasses condemned	2	3	14	19	15
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1,598	997	10	317	841
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	35.86	37.76	10.38	1.55	4.08
<b>Tuberculosis only :</b>					41
Whole Carcasses condemned	6	7	—	—	4
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	265	547	—	—	597
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	6.07	20.92	—	—	2.87
<b>Cysticercosis :</b>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	44	12	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	44	12	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Cysticercosis	0.98	0.45	—	—	—

**FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.**

A total of 277 samples of food and drugs have been submitted to the Public Analyst during the year. These included 38 formal and 157 informal samples of milk and 13 formal and 69 informal samples of various other foods and drugs.

The whole of the Borough and the surrounding area is a Specified Area and most of the milk produced in North East Derbyshire comes into the Borough for heat treatment at a large pasteurising dairy, from which it is redistributed after treatment over a correspondingly wide area. There are only 16 producer retailers of designated milk who distribute their milk untreated in the Borough. Milk sampling is therefore largely concentrated on the milk coming into the dairy and the 157 informal samples of milk were taken as platform tests from the incoming churns. Twenty-one of the informal samples were found to be not genuine or below standard, 10 being deficient in both milk fat and in milk solids other than milk fat, 7 in milk solids only and 3 in milk fat. The deficiencies in four of the milks were associated with raised freezing points (Hortvet) indicating the presence of added water, the amount being reported as slight in three of the milks and amounting to 3.7 per cent in the other.

The thirteen other samples which were deficient in milk solids other than milk fat all had normal freezing points, and therefore adulteration was not suspected and it was considered that the deficiencies were due to natural causes. The milk fat deficiencies in 10 of the samples referred to were compensated by milk fat in excess of the minimum standard in other churns from the same supplies, sent in to the dairy and sampled at the same time, so that these supplies when considered as a whole were of satisfactory quality.

Following the presence of added water in the four informal samples already referred to, formal samples of milk were taken at the point of delivery to the Dairy Company from three of these supplies. One of two samples taken from two churns awaiting collection from one supplier was found to be deficient in milk fat to the extent of 11.6 per cent and 7.0 per cent deficient in milk solids other than milk fat. The freezing point was, however, within the normal range for genuine milk so adulteration was not suspected, and as in this case also the milk fat deficiency was compensated by excess fat in the other churn sampled, no further action was taken.

The analyses of two formal samples taken at the point of delivery of the second supplier showed both milks to be very slightly deficient in non fatty solids, one also showing a trace of added water. The adulteration was, however, so slight as to negative the question of wilful adulteration, and legal proceedings were therefore considered not to be merited, but a severe written warning was sent to the producer.

Similar samples taken from two churns awaiting collection on the other producers' premises were found to contain 3.7 per cent and 1.8 per cent of added water. This adulteration occurred in a very small quantity of milk produced, and a minute inspection of the cooling plant revealed a defect which could account for the comparative small adulteration. As this producer had a previously clean record, and as wilful adulteration was in doubt, legal action was not advised, but a severe warning was given, and subsequent samples taken have shown that this warning has been heeded.

Two formal samples of milk taken in the course of delivery to the consumer were also found to be below standard, one being slightly deficient in both milk fat and milk solids not fat and the second being adulterated by 8.3 per cent of added water. The deficiencies were so small in the first of these samples as to rule out the suggestion of extraction, but a warning was given to the producer to improve the quality of his supply.

In the case of the adulterated sample "Appeal to Cow" samples were taken from the herd, and the analyses of these revealed that the milk yielded by the herd to be of very good quality. Legal proceedings were therefore taken against the producer in respect of the adulterated sample and the Borough Justices imposed a fine of two guineas together with costs of four guineas.

An informal sample of Tinned Milk was found on analysis to be deficient in milk solids to the extent of 3.5 per cent and the tin had the milk equivalent of only 1.93 pints compared with that of 2 pints as stated on the label. Following this result a formal sample was taken from the same brand but this was found to be satisfactory.

It will be seen from the quarterly analysis given below of the 195 milks sampled during the year that the average compositional quality of the milk supply in the Borough is satisfactory.

The quarterly analysis of the milks sampled was as follows :

	No. of samples	Averages	
		Milk Fat %	Milk Solids other than Milk Fat %
March Quarter .. .. .	51	3.45	8.51
June Quarter .. .. .	51	3.30	8.55
September Quarter .. .. .	54	3.60	8.48
December Quarter .. .. .	39	3.88	8.81
Average for 1959 .. .. .	195	3.55	8.58

Of the other foods sampled, an informal sample of Brazilian Oranges was found on analysis to contain in the juice 32 parts per million of Thiourea, a prohibited preservative and rot suppressant. Following this finding, a formal sample was taken from the same

consignment and these oranges also were found to contain Thiourea to the extent of 40 parts per million. Legal proceedings are pending in respect of this offence.

An informal sample of Pork Luncheon Meat was found to contain only 55.1 per cent of meat. The Public Analyst expressed an opinion that this product should contain not less than 80 per cent of meat, but as there is not a statutory standard for this class of food no further action was taken in respect of this sample.

Legal proceedings were taken under Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act against a local provision merchant following the sale of a loaf of bread which was found to contain a number of beetles. The defendant brought before the Court the Baker who had supplied the bread as the person responsible for the offence. After hearing the evidence the Justices dismissed the case against the retailer but found the counter summons against the baker to be proved and imposed a fine of £1 0s. 0d. with costs of £6 0s. 0d.

The finding of a partly smoked cigarette in a loaf of bread by a consumer resulted in legal proceedings being taken against a firm of bakers of national repute. The firm pleaded guilty to the charge and the Borough Justices imposed a fine of £10 0s. 0d. and ordered the payment of £7 7s. 0d. costs.

### **Ice-Cream.**

There are six premises in the Borough registered for the manufacture of ice-cream, three of which use their own recipe and manufacture by heat treatment, the others obtain a heat treated cold mix from national suppliers and reconstitute and freeze the ice-cream on their premises. There are, in addition, 247 premises registered for the retail sale of ice-cream, all of which received their supplies in prepacked form from wholesale manufacturers outside the Borough.

During the year, 105 visits have been made to the factories and shops where ice-cream is made and sold, the former receiving special attention in order to ensure that manufacture is carried out in accordance with the requirements of the ice-cream (heat treatment) regulations. In the main conditions have been found to be satisfactory, but in two cases it was necessary to give warnings in respect of the failure to maintain proper temperature records.

Thirty-two samples of ice-cream have been submitted to the County Bacteriologist for the Methylene Blue Test and reports on these showed 11 to be unsatisfactory, four being in respect of ice-cream of local manufacture, the other supplies coming from outside. Six of the latter samples were from the same supply, and occurred in successive supplies of a cold mix delivered to premises in the Borough. Investigations were conducted in these cases and particular attention was paid to the method of delivery of the bulk mix and to the storage temperatures at which the product was maintained before reconstitution, and the faults were subsequently corrected.

The local manufacturers were also visited and a warning was given in each case to overhaul their production methods and improve the keeping quality of their products.

The grading of the 32 samples was as follows :—

Grade 1	..	15 samples	..	Satisfactory
„ 2	..	6	„	„
„ 3	..	9	„	Unsatisfactory
„ 4	..	2	„	„

The compositional quality of ice-cream sold in the Borough during the year was satisfactory as was shown by the reports on five samples submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis.

### **Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.**

The inspection of premises where food is prepared and sold has been continued, to ensure compliance with the above Regulations, and a total of 1,442 visits have been made to food premises for this purpose. It can be stated that in the main the standard of hygiene both in respect of the premises and in the manner which food is handled has improved since the Regulations came into force, although temporary lapses do occur particularly where food is sold in the open air. It has been necessary to give warnings in two cases where adequate washing facilities were not provided and maintained on street barrows from which ice-cream was sold. The provision of small insulated containers holding possibly half a gallon of hot water when the roundsman starts the day represents little more than a token compliance with the Regulations, and does not encourage or make possible those standards of personal cleanliness to be expected from persons handling open food.

The sale of food from stalls in the open market, whilst apparently popular with the inhabitants of the Borough and the surrounding districts, leaves much to be desired, and the lower standard of hygiene which is attainable with this type of trading is somewhat irritating to the fixed trader who must comply with the prescribed higher standards required by the Regulations, and constitutes an embarrassment to the Department responsible for the enforcement of the Regulations. It is hoped that in the near future conditions under which food is sold in the market will be improved with its resiting. In the meantime special attention has been paid to the food stalls in the Market and 2,205 inspections have been made of these stalls during the year.

Notices requiring works to be carried out to comply with the Regulations have been sent to the occupiers of 75 permanent food premises and structural alterations, repairs and the provision of sinks and water supplies have been effected in 61 premises. A summary of the works carried out is as follows :



Informal Notices Served	..	..	..	..	75
Sinks and hot water supplies installed	..	..	..	..	51
Premises cleansed	..	..	..	..	26
Premises redecorated	..	..	..	..	11
Ventilation improved or provided	..	..	..	..	5
Water closets repaired	..	..	..	..	5
Miscellaneous defects remedied	..	..	..	..	87

It gives great satisfaction to report once again that not a single case of food poisoning was reported during the year. This adds point to the claim that the standard of hygiene in the handling of food is improving and at the same time reflects considerable credit on local food traders in the manner in which food is prepared and distributed in the Borough.

The following table shows the number and type of food shops in the Borough :—

Margarine Dealers Registered	..	..	..	..	7
Premises registered for preserved foods	..	..	..	..	42
Grocers and Provision Merchants	..	..	..	..	265
Greengrocers	..	..	..	..	58
Confectioners	..	..	..	..	130
Butchers	..	..	..	..	78
Fishmongers	..	..	..	..	44
Fried Fish Shops	..	..	..	..	46
Bakers	..	..	..	..	33
Multiple Stores	..	..	..	..	4
Restaurants and Snack Bars	..	..	..	..	15
Public Houses	..	..	..	..	145
Canteens	..	..	..	..	25
					<hr/> 892 <hr/>



## FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

Nature of Food	Total	Formal	Informal	Number Genuine	Number not Genuine or below Standard
Milk .. ..	195	38	157	168	27
Tinned milk ..	3	1	2	2	1
Butter .. ..	2	—	2	2	—
Ice-cream ..	4	—	4	4	—
Dairy ice-cream	1	—	1	1	—
Tinned meats	4	—	4	3	1
Bacon .. ..	1	—	1	1	—
Meat paste ..	2	—	2	2	—
Fish paste ..	2	—	2	2	—
Beef Sausages	2	—	2	2	—
Butter					
Confectionery	4	4	—	4	—
Preserves ..	5	—	5	5	—
Soft Drinks ..	5	—	5	5	—
Jellies .. ..	2	—	2	2	—
Candied Peel ..	1	—	1	1	—
Vinegar .. ..	3	—	3	3	—
Beer .. ..	3	3	—	3	—
Cream .. ..	5	—	5	5	—
Lard .. ..	2	—	2	2	—
Dehydrated					
Soups .. ..	3	—	3	3	—
Fish Cakes ..	1	—	1	1	—
Beef Suet ..	2	—	2	2	—
Pepper .. ..	2	—	2	2	—
Fresh oranges	6	4	2	4	2
Dried Fruits ..	2	—	2	2	—
Gelatine .. ..	1	—	1	1	—
Ground Ginger	1	—	1	1	—
Curry Powder	1	—	1	1	—
Whisky .. ..	1	1	—	1	—
Beef Potted					
Meat .. ..	1	—	1	1	—
Mincedmeat ..	2	—	2	2	—
Quinine Tonic					
Water .. ..	1	—	1	1	—
Sauces .. ..	2	—	2	2	—
Coffee Essence	1	—	1	1	—
Ground					
Almonds .. ..	2	—	2	2	—
Marzipan .. ..	1	—	1	1	—
Glace Cherries	1	—	1	1	—
Totals .. ..	277	51	226	246	31

**Summary for the last five years.**

Year	Number of Samples Obtained	Number Genuine	Number below Standard	Percentage	Prosecutions	Amount of Fines and costs Imposed
1955	292	254	38	13.0	1	£ s. d. 8 8 0
1956	264	229	35	13.23	—	—
1957	236	206	30	12.71	1	28 15 0
1958	251	224	27	10.75	3	70 10 0
1959	277	246	31	11.19	3	30 19 9

**HOUSING.**

A total of 297 new houses have been completed in the Borough during the year, of which 146 were built by the Corporation and 151 by private enterprise. As a result of the reduction in subsidies on all new houses built by the Corporation except those required for slum clearance, and due to the continued high interest rates on loans for house building, the Corporation has been unable to step up the rate of house building to meet all the general needs, and consequently most of the houses built have been allocated to families displaced from clearance areas. This is unfortunate for those families on the housing list who are in need of suitable accommodation but it is hoped that their needs will be able to be satisfied after the major part of the Slum Clearance Programme has been completed.

Progress has been maintained with the Slum Clearance Programme and 18 new clearance areas containing 117 houses and 116 families have been represented during the year. The total number of persons to be rehoused from these areas is 325. The Borough Council decided to acquire 4 of the areas containing 44 houses by Compulsory Purchase.

Objections were lodged against the confirmation of Clearance Orders in respect of 3 of the Areas represented and Public Inquiries were held in each case. The Minister subsequently confirmed all the Orders without modification. In all 11 Clearance Orders and Compulsory Purchase Orders were confirmed during the year, involving a total of 109 houses.

A total of 69 houses in confirmed Clearance Orders have been demolished and 101 families containing 295 persons have been rehoused by the Corporation.

A further 21 individual houses have been the subject of Official Representation as being unfit for continued habitation, the number of persons affected totalling 40. Undertakings were submitted in respect of three of these houses to convert them for other use and

these were approved by the Council. Twenty-seven families from individual unfit houses were rehoused during the year and 23 houses subject to Demolition Orders were demolished. Closing Orders were made in respect of 3 houses as their demolition would have affected the stability of adjoining property.

As a result of action taken under the Public Health Acts and Housing Act, 521 have been repaired and made suitable for habitation. This was achieved in the main following informal approach to the owners of the properties, but in 65 cases statutory notices had to be served before the necessary works were completed. In only one instance had the Corporation to carry out the work in default of the owner.

There are many houses in this Borough from 60 to 80 years old which are structurally sound but lack some of the amenities which are to be expected in modern housing and it is surprising that greater advantage has not been taken of the improvement grants now available to the owners of such properties to improve and modernise this class of property, and so give added years of life to the properties and at the same time add to the comfort and health of the tenants. During the year only 58 applications have been received for improvement grants, and almost invariably these have come from owner-occupiers intent on improving their own residence. The increased income from tenanted property made possible by the Rent Act, 1957, together with the availability of improvement grants should act as an incentive to property owners to raise the standard of accommodation in some of the older houses, but unfortunately there is little indication of this taking place at the present time.

There is little doubt that the provisions in the Rent Act which required tenanted houses to be in a reasonable state of repair before the increased rents could be enjoyed has had the effect of encouraging some owners to repair neglected properties and so prevent further deterioration. There has been a marked falling off in the number of applications for Certificates of Disrepair from tenants where rent increases have been applied and where this was not justified by the condition of the property. Only 12 such applications were received following which 7 undertakings were given by the owners to the Local Authority. Subsequently four applications were received from owners for the cancellation of these certificates on the completion of the works detailed in certificates, and in three cases the certificates were cancelled. In addition certificates were issued to five tenants where landlords had failed to carry out their undertakings to place the properties in a satisfactory state of repair.

The following table shows the number of houses erected by the Corporation and by private enterprise in the several Wards of the Borough :—

	St. Helen's	Newbold	West	Rother	St. Leonard's	New Whitt.	Old Whitt.	Meor	Trinity	Central	Holmebrook	Hasland	Total
Built by the Corporation ..	—	130	—	2	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	146
Built by Private Enterprise	9	42	34	28	19	3	4	6	1	—	2	3	151
TOTAL .. ..	9	172	34	30	19	3	18	6	1	—	2	3	297

The following is a tabulated statement of work done in regard to Housing in 1959 :—

1. Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts) 739
2. Number of inspections made for the purpose .. 1,917
3. Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation :
  - (a) In Clearance Areas .. .. 117
  - (b) Individual Unfit Houses .. .. 21
4. Number of dwellinghouses demolished :
  - (a) In pursuance of Confirmed Clearance Orders .. 69
  - (b) Individual Unfit Houses in pursuance of Demolition Orders .. .. 23
5. Number of unfit houses closed .. .. 6
6. Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to in paragraph 3) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation .. .. 501
7. Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or its Officers .. .. 521
8. Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :
  - (a) Under Housing Act .. .. 1
  - (b) Under Public Health Acts .. .. 64
  - (c) By Local Authority in default of owner .. 1

# Summary of Slum Clearance Programme up to 31st December, 1959.

Form of Action Taken	No. of Houses Officially Represented	Undertakings Accepted		No. of Persons to be Displaced	No. of Houses Demolished	No. of Persons rehoused by Local Authority	No. of Persons who found their own accommodation	No. of Houses provided by Local Authority	No. of Houses upon which action is not completed	No. of Families not yet rehoused
		To Recondition	To convert to other use							
136 Clearance Areas ..	1,039	5	7	3,603	772	2,904	64	821	262	161
Individual Houses ..	542	37	42	1,864	429	1,682	74	435	31	9
	1,581	42	49	5,467	1,201	4,586	138	1,256	293	170





## SECTION II.

National Health Services Act, 1946

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# PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

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(Chesterfield Area Health Sub-Committee)

**Area Health Sub-Committee.**

BOROUGH COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVES—	COUNTY COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVES—
Alderman L. Heath (Chairman)	Alderman Mrs. Harrison.
Councillor Mrs. Collishaw (Vice-Chairman)	„ Shipley
	„ Mrs. Sutton
Councillor Broomhead	Councillor Banks
„ Mrs. Brightmore	„ Carter
„ Mrs. Tideswell	„ Mrs. S. A. Jervis

**Area Health Staff.***Area Medical Officer.*

J. A. Stirling, D.S.C., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

*Assistant Medical Officers.*

Joan B. M. Leith, M.B., Ch.B.

H. James, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., D.P.H.

*Dental Officer.*

(Vacant.)

*Health Visitors.*

Miss A. Parkinson (Senior).

Miss O. M. Parker	Mrs. M. Hattley
Miss V. Stubbs	Mrs. C. Tunnard
Miss D. I. Hayes	Miss E. D. Preskey
Miss M. Norman (comm. 15/8/59)	

*Domiciliary Midwives.*

Mrs. S. M. Street (Supervisor).

Mrs. E. D. Grace (comm. 19/1/59)	Mrs. M. C. Rhodes
Miss M. Pihlpott	Mrs. I. M. Slinn
Miss K. A. R. Ashe	Mrs. M. E. Smith (comm.
Mrs. G. Topritz	1/8/59)
Mrs. E. Parums	

*Home Nurses.*

Miss F. M. Crapper (Superintendent).

Mrs. E. Bestwick	Miss I. Turner
Mrs. B. Donnelly	Miss E. Reid
Miss F. V. Limb	Mrs. M. D. Silcox (res. 5/8/59)
Mrs. B. McDonnell	Mrs. O. Varley
Mrs. M. Brazell (comm. 5/1/59)	Mrs. D. Taylor (comm. 1/6/59)
Mrs. R. J. Garner (res. 31/4/59)	Miss S. Patman
	Mrs. E. Harwood (comm. 1/10/59)

*Chief Clerk.*

\*G. S. Brown

*Clerical Staff.*

Mrs. B. C. Crossley (Home Helps)  
 Miss A. Pike  
 Mrs. B. Calvert  
 \*R. Clark  
 \*Miss J. Draper  
 \*Miss E. Walsh  
 \*Miss C. Beckley  
 \*(Part-time Borough Health)

## SECTION 22—CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

### Child Welfare Centres.

No. of Centres Provided	..	..	..	..	..	7
No. of sessions held per month	..	..	..	..	..	43
No. of children aged under 1 year who attended a Centre for the first time	..	..	..	..	..	824
Total No. of children who attended a Centre during the year	..	..	..	..	..	2,268
Total attendances made :—						
Children under 1 year..	..	..	..	..	..	17,747
Children 1 to 5 years	..	..	..	..	..	8,753
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	26,500

The practice of making available certain proprietary brands of dried milk and other proprietary diet supplements at cost price has been continued during the year 1959.

The Local Health Authority undertakes the distribution of various welfare foods and diet supplements provided by the Ministry of Health. The distribution of welfare foods is carried out from the Central Office in the Town Hall Clinic and from Infant Welfare Clinics in various parts of the Borough.

The amounts distributed during 1959 were as follows :—

National Dried Milk—tins	..	..	14,965
Orange Juice—bottles	..	..	31,009
Cod Liver Oil—bottles	..	..	3,779
Vitamin Tablets—packets	..	..	3,340

### Ante-natal Clinics.

No. of Ante-natal Clinics Provided	..	..	..	2
No. of sessions held per month	..	..	..	15
New Cases attending	..	..	..	651
Total Cases attending	..	..	..	747
Total attendances made	..	..	..	2,039

Although the primary function of the ante-natal clinic is the care of expectant mothers, a vast amount of work is involved in taking the initial steps in the selection of expectant mothers for admission to maternity accommodation, necessitating as it does, the completion of application forms, and visits by the Supervisor of Midwives to the homes to determine the sociological conditions.

Mothercraft talks for expectant mothers and Relaxation Classes were continued during 1959. These facilities have proved of great value generally and many mothers have expressed appreciation of the great help the classes and lectures have proved both at the time of confinement and with the care of the baby afterwards.

**Post-natal Clinics.**

No. of Post-natal Clinics provided	..	..	..	2
No. of sessions held per month	..	..	..	2
New Cases attending	..	..	..	38
Total Cases attending	..	..	..	39
Total attendances made	..	..	..	55

**Artificial Sunlight Clinic.**

During the year, 14 infants and toddlers were referred by Medical Officers at Child Welfare Clinics for artificial sunlight treatment. The total number of treatments given was 110.

**Birth Control Clinic.**

A special clinic to which cases are sent on medical grounds for advice and for the supply of contraceptives, is held in conjunction with the Post-natal Clinic.

**Dental Work.**

The following tables indicate the work of the Dental Officer for the year :—

**Numbers Provided with Dental Care.**

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	1	1	1	1
Children under 5 .. ..	188	165	189	115

**Forms of Dental Treatment Provided.**

	Extractions	No. of General Anaesthetics Administered	Fillings	Scalings or Scaling & Gum Treatment	Dressings	Radio-graphs	Dentures Provided	
							Complete	Partial
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Children under 5	286	149	21	1	26	—	—	—

### Care of Premature Infants.

All infants weighing  $5\frac{1}{2}$ -lbs. or less are defined as "premature" and space is provided on the notification of birth cards for the weight at birth in the case of premature births. Special attention is given to premature infants in their own homes by the staff of the Health Visiting and Midwifery Services, and draught-proof cots with detachable linings, hot water bottles, etc., together with suitable clothing, are available when necessary. Premature infants born in hospital are kept under special supervision by the Health Visitors on discharge from the Hospital.

#### No. of Premature **Live** Births notified :—

(a)	in Hospital	..	..	..	36
(b)	at Home	..	..	..	21
(c)	in Private Nursing Homes	..	..	..	10

#### No. of Premature **Still** Births notified :—

(a)	in Hospital	..	..	..	9
(b)	at Home	..	..	..	2
(c)	in Private Nursing Homes	..	..	..	2



# PREMATURE BIRTHS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO BIRTH WEIGHT.

PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS															PREMATURE STILL BIRTHS		
Weight at Birth	Born in hospital			Born at home and nursed entirely at home			Born at home and transferred to hospital on or before 28th day			Born in nursing home and nursed entirely there			Born in hospital	Born at home	Born in nursing home		
	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days					
3-lb. 4-oz. or less	4	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	6	—	—		
Over 3-lb. 4-oz. up to and including 4-lb. 6-oz.	6	1	5	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	2	2	—	1		
Over 4-lb. 6-oz. up to and including 4-lb. 15-oz.	10	—	10	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	—		
Over 4-lb. 15-oz. up to and including 5-lb. 8-oz.	16	1	15	12	—	12	2	1	1	5	—	5	—	1	1		
Totals	36	4	30	14	—	14	7	1	5	7	—	7	9	2	2		

### Notification of Births.

The following table shows the actual number of births notified in Chesterfield during the year 1959, and the number is adjusted by any notifications transferred in or out of the area :—

	Live Births		Stillbirths		Totals	
	Total notified	Borough	Total notified	Borough	Actual	Adjusted
Domiciliary	510	501	4	4	514	505
Institutional	1,484	469	52	13	1,536	482

### Care of Unmarried Mothers and their Children.

No Mother and Baby Home is provided directly by the Local Health Authority, but arrangements are made for the admission of unmarried mothers to Homes provided by Moral Welfare Association both in and outside the County.

The mothers are usually resident for a month before the birth of the child and are transferred from the home to one of the Maternity Homes for the confinement, and where necessary return to the Home usually for a further two months, making a total stay of approximately 13 weeks. In certain cases, i.e., when arrangements are being made for the adoption of the baby or illness of the baby, a further extension of stay in the Home is granted, and during the year under review 10 unmarried expectant mothers were sent to Homes by the Area Health Sub-Committee.

### SECTION 23.—MIDWIFERY SERVICES.

The Midwifery Service in Chesterfield consists of a Supervisor and an establishment of nine Domiciliary Midwives.

The following is a summary of the work of the Domiciliary Midwives during 1959 :—

#### Number of Deliveries attended by Midwives.

Doctor not booked and present at time of delivery ..	4
Doctor not booked and not present at time of delivery ..	37
Doctor booked and present at time of delivery ..	121
Doctor booked and not present at time of delivery ..	348
Total number of deliveries .. .. .	510
No. of cases in which Gas and Air Analgesia was administered .. .. .	—
No. of cases in which Pethidine was administered ..	284

No. of cases in which Trilene was administered ..	478
No. of Ante-Natal visits .. .. .	3,816
No. of Post-Natal visits .. .. .	8,920
No. of attendances at Ante-Natal Clinics .. ..	388
No. of Cases attended on discharge from Institutions before the 14th day .. .. .	62

#### **Records received from Midwives.**

Medical Helps .. .. .	42
Stillbirths .. .. .	4
Deaths of Mothers .. .. .	—
Deaths of children .. .. .	—
Laying-out of the Dead .. .. .	—
Liability to be a Source of Infection .. ..	11
Notification of Artificial Feeding .. .. .	65

### **SECTION 24.—HEALTH VISITING.**

The establishment for the Borough is a Chief Health Visitor and eight Health Visitors, who are also school nurses.

The following is a summary of the work of the Health Visitors during the year 1959 :—

Number of Children visited during the year .. ..	4,109
First visits to Infants under 1 year of age .. ..	959
Total visits to Infants under 1 year of age .. ..	4,092
Visits to children aged 1 to 5 years .. .. .	6,674
Visits to Expectant Mothers .. .. .	217
Tuberculosis Visits .. .. .	407
Investigations of Social Conditions for Hospitals, Adoption Societies, Old People, etc. .. ..	2,933
Total number of Families or Households visited ..	4,131
No. of attendances by Health Visitors at Clinic Sessions	514

### **SECTION 28.—HOME NURSING.**

The District Nursing Service comprises a Superintendent and 11 Visiting Nurses who attend cases of any nature except certain notifiable diseases, and their duties include the nursing care of patients on discharge from hospital.

**Summary of Work of Home Nurses, 1959.**

No. of cases on books, 1st January, 1959 ..	261
No. of New Cases nursed during year :—	
Medical .. .. .	1,000
Surgical .. .. .	146
Tuberculosis .. .. .	31
Maternal Complications .. .. .	6
Miscarriage or Abortions .. .. .	—
Infectious Diseases .. .. .	33
	<hr/> 1,216
No. of Cases on books, 31st December, 1959 ..	275
No. of visits paid by nurses :—	
General Nursing .. .. .	39,719
Tuberculosis .. .. .	1,336
Maternity .. .. .	71
Infectious Diseases .. .. .	279
Others .. .. .	—
	<hr/> 41,405

**SECTION 26.—VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.****Vaccination against Smallpox.**

During the year, records were received of 231 persons who were vaccinated or re-vaccinated. Details of these are given in the following table :—

	AGE GROUPS.				
	Under 1	1	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 & over
(a) Primary Vaccinations .. .. .	96	15	10	11	28
(b) Re-vaccinations..	—	—	2	4	65

**Immunisation against Diphtheria.**

During the year 584 children aged 0 to 5, and 277 children aged 5 to 15 were immunised against Diphtheria. Of the total of 861 immunisations, 434 were carried out by private doctors. In addition, 682 children were re-immunised, 627 by the Local Authority Staff and 55 by private doctors.

The following table shows the state of Diphtheria Immunisation in the town, as at 31st December, 1959.

Born in year	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954-50	1949-45	Total under 15
Number immunised	48	348	404	404	400	3,916	4,876	10,396

### Vaccination against Poliomyelitis.

Since the inception of the scheme in 1956, up to the 31st December, 1959, 18,176 children and young persons, etc., had received two or more injections against Poliomyelitis.

The following table shows the number of persons who received injections during the year 1959, together with those still awaiting vaccination at the end of the year, while 10,781 had been given 3rd injections.

Class	Persons vaccinated in 1959			Awaiting vaccination at end of year
	First Injections	Second Injections	Third Injections	
Children born in the years 1943-58 ..	2,966	3,157	8,882	189
Young persons born in the years 1933-42	4,192	4,465	1,178	26
Expectant Mothers	523	526	523	52
General Practitioners and Families ..	—	—	16	—
Ambulance Staff and Families .. ..	1	1	60	—
Hospital Staffs and Families .. ..	—	246	23	—
TOTAL .. ..	7,682	8,395	10,682	267

## SECTION 28.—PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER CARE.

### Tuberculosis.

The Health Visitors visit all new cases for the purpose of giving advice to both patients and contacts, and also patients who are being nursed at home and those who have been discharged from Sanatoria. A total of 407 visits were made in 1959.

Actual nursing of home patients is carried out by the staff of the Home Nursing Service. Bed and bedding is available on loan in necessitous cases.

### General.

The work of prevention of illness, care and after care, although the duty of the Local Health Authority, could not progress satisfactorily without close co-operation with the various Statutory Voluntary Agencies—such as the Welfare Department, the National Assistance Board, Hospital Almoners, W.V.S., Red Cross, etc. It is pleasing to report that in Chesterfield such co-operation is very real.

The Hospital Management Committee rely to a great extent on Sociological Reports by Health Visitors in connection with the admission of chronic sick to hospital. The hospital almoners refer to the department cases on discharge from hospital requiring after-care. These are either attended by the Home Nurses or supervised and advised by the Health Visitors. The Health Visitors also play a large part in the schemes for the care of old people, particularly in regard to visiting and recommendations to the County Welfare Department for admission to Old People's Homes.

Sick room equipment, such as bed pans, urinals, mackintosh sheeting, steam kettles, inhalers, air rings, bed cradles, etc., is available for loan when required for patients being nursed at home. Larger items such as wheel chairs and crutches are loaned in appropriate cases.

### SECTION 29.—HOME HELP SERVICE.

At the end of the year there were 22 Home Helps on the panel.

The following is a summary of the work of the Service during 1959 :—

	Mater- nity	Old people	Old & Sick	Tuber- culosis	Others	Total
No. of cases being assisted 1st January, 1959 .. ..	1	—	96	—	3	100
No. of applications received during year .. ..	32	—	102	—	18	152
No. of new cases assisted .. ..	24	—	75	—	10	109
Total number of cases assisted in 1959 .. ..	25	—	171	—	13	209
No. of cases being assisted at the end of 1959 .. ..	1	—	112	—	4	117



SECTION III.

SCHOOL  
HEALTH SERVICE

**BOROUGH EDUCATION COMMITTEE.****1959-60.**


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The Mayor (Alderman J. L. Hadfield, J.P.)	
Alderman E. Swale, O.B.E.,	Councillor D. E. M. Evans
D.F.C., J.P. (Chairman)	„ J. Ford
Councillor J. Anderson	„ E. C. Hancock
(Vice-Chairman)	„ C. H. Sadler
Alderman H. C. Day, F.C.A.	„ E. W. Taylor
„ L. Heath	„ Mrs. E. M. Turner
„ G. W. Heathcote, J.P.	„ B. S. Willett
„ H. C. Mullett, J.P.	
„ L. Wilkinson	
Councillor J. Boam	
„ Mrs. B. A. Brightmore	
„ Mrs. A. Collishaw	

*County Council Representatives.*

Alderman T. M. Bennison	Alderman Mrs. D. M. Sutton
„ C. Feakin	„ Rev. E. J. Wass

*Co-optative Members.*

Mrs. A. Garner	K. A. Priestnall, Esq.
T. Pearson, Esq., J.P.	W. Stevens, Esq.
	W. Woods, Esq.

## STAFF OF THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

### *Borough School Medical Officer.*

J. A. Stirling, D.S.C., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

### *School Medical Officers.*

H. James, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S.G., D.P.H.

Joan B. M. Leith, M.B., Ch.B.

### *School Dental Officers.*

A. Royden Littlar, L.D.S.

Miss A. M. Kean, L.D.S.

### *Speech Therapist.*

(Miss H. Wright, L.C.S.T. (res. 10/4/59)

Miss S. Goldthorpe, L.C.S.T. (comm. 1/9/59)

### *School Nurses and Health Visitors.*

Miss A. Parkinson

Miss D. I. Hayes

Miss O. M. Parker

Mrs. M. M. Hattley

Miss V. Stubbs

Miss E. D. Preskey

Mrs. C. Tunnard

Miss M. Norman (comm.  
1/8/59)

### *Clerical Staff.*

G. S. Brown (Chief Clerk in Health Department).

Miss N. Gill (Senior Clerk)

Mrs. J. Bradbury

Miss K. Wilde

Miss B. J. Thornley

Miss J. Last

### *Dental Attendants.*

Mrs. P. Booth and Mrs. Watkinson.

## STAFF OF THE CHILDREN'S CENTRE.

*Psychiatrist* : D. J. Salfield, M.D., B.Sc., D.P.M.

*Psychologist* : Mrs. G. M. Hamer, M.A.

*Assistant Psychologist* : Miss J. Ingham, B.A.

*Social Worker* : (part time), Mrs. E. N. Ives.

*Clerk* : Mrs. M. M. Brown.

*Part-time Physiotherapist*, Brambling House. Mrs. C. D. Moore,

## **REPORT OF THE BOROUGH SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER, 1959.**

The annual inspections of school children were carried out in accordance with the provisions of the School Health Service and Handicapped Pupils Regulations, 1959, in which a minimum of three inspections is prescribed during the period of school life. Infant school entrants are examined during their first year at school, junior pupils in their last year at junior school and senior pupils at fourteen years of age during their last compulsory year at school. Children of other ages with possible defects and whom the head teachers or parents wish the Medical Officer to see, are examined at special sessions. During the year 1959, 3,759 pupils were examined in the prescribed groups and on the whole it was found that a very high standard of general health and well being of the school children in the Borough has been maintained. In the main, the children were found to be well cared for, well clad and happy in their school life. There were, of course, a few exceptions belonging to that hard core of problem families to whom constant attention has to be paid in the way of follow-up by the school nurses and special examinations by the Medical Officers.

It is pleasing to report that the attendance of parents at the periodic medical inspections was very good indeed, particularly in the case of "entrants" where there was practically 100% attendance, and this is no doubt due to the revised invitation cards sent to parents before children are examined. On the other hand, the attendance of parents at the examination of school leavers is very low indeed but this is probably due to the independent outlook of the pupils themselves which, although commendable in almost every other direction, is not so in this connection, as early adolescents will not discuss with the Medical Officer some points which might have been mentioned by a parent and many problems are probably missed which might have a great bearing on the child's future, particularly with regard to the type of employment they may enter.

As regards findings at medical inspections, visual defects proved to be the most frequent, but for the first time for many years, the number of children referred for a full ophthalmic examination did not increase. On the other hand, however, more frequent visual examination carried out amongst infants has resulted in an increase in the number of children who require observation. During the year under review special attention has been made to the condition of the children's tonsils. It was found that amongst "entrants" 4.15% of boys and 1.93% of girls have had their tonsils removed. In the case of "juniors" the figures were respectively 20.3% and 18.11% whilst amongst "leavers" 23.28% of boys and 23.68% of girls have had their tonsils removed. It appears, therefore, that the majority of tonsillectomies are carried out between the ages of

6 and 10. It was found that approximately 25% of all pupils have had their tonsils removed.

The establishment of the Educational Sub-Normal School at Ashgate initially involved the staff of the School Health Service in considerable additional work but this has been well worth while and the school is working smoothly and efficiently.

Brambling House Open Air School has continued to bring back to health the delicate children of the Borough and also alleviated the stresses of emotionally disturbed children. During the year a part-time physiotherapist was appointed for one session per week but it was soon found that about forty children required physiotherapy weekly so it was found necessary for the physiotherapist to attend for two sessions each week.

Owing to the continued pressure on medical and nursing staffs in connection with the scheme for vaccination against poliomyelitis, it was not found possible to commence general B.C.G. vaccination for all children over the age of 13 but it is hoped that a start will be made soon.

Speech therapy was interrupted during the year, as for a period of four months there was no Speech Therapist but, after an appointment was made, the work was carried out on similar lines as in previous years.

The School Dental Service continued during 1959 on the usual lines. Some dentures were supplied, mainly to replace front teeth broken or lost from sport or accidents, and also some orthodontic treatment was undertaken to improve irregularities of the teeth and mouth. The children at the special schools were all examined and received any necessary treatment.

The Medical Officers consultation clinics, the ophthalmic clinic, the sun-ray clinic and the minor ailments clinic continued as in previous years.

### Following up.

The following is a summary of the work of the School Nurses in connection with following up during the year 1959.

(1)	Visits to Schools :			
	(a)	For Infectious Disease	.. ..	—
	(b)	Other Visits	.. ..	555
	(c)	For Verminous Surveys	.. ..	128
				—
				683
				—
(2)	Visits to Homes of School Children :			
	(a)	Verminous Children	.. ..	153
	(b)	Scabies	.. ..	4
	(c)	Ringworm	.. ..	—
	(d)	Eye Diseases and Eye Defects	..	45
	(e)	Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	..	5

(f)	Other Medical Defects	..	..	213
(g)	Infectious Disease	..	..	—
(h)	Other Visits and Re-Visits		..	102
				<hr/>
				522
				<hr/>

### Medical Treatment.

During the year, 585 children were seen at the Medical Officers' Consultation Clinics, making 739 attendances.

#### OPHTHALMIC CLINIC.

Number	of Attendances (old and new)	..	..	1,210
„	of new cases	..	..	193
„	of prescriptions given for glasses	..	..	337
„	of children known to have obtained glasses			322
„	who required no glasses	..	..	51
„	found wearing correct glasses	..	..	2
„	referred to hospital (Orthoptic Clinic)		..	13
„	in which treatment was not completed		..	15



**Children's Centre.**

The following is a statistical summary of the work of the Children's Centre during the year under review :—

	<i>Chester- field</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Other Authori- ties</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cases referred in 1959.. ..	48	51	5	104
Cases re-referred and re-opened in 1959 .. ..	8	5	—	13
Waiting list from 1958 ..	4	5	—	9
<b>TOTAL .. ..</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>126</b>

Magistrates' Cases (reports only) .. ..	—	—	—	—
Magistrates' Cases (taken on for treatment) .. ..	1	3	—	4
Uneventuated .. ..	3	11	—	14
Unco-operative .. ..	—	—	—	—
Advice only .. ..	11	8	—	19
To Special School .. ..	5	1	—	6
Admitted for Coaching .. ..	—	—	—	—
Admitted for Supervision ..	16	8	—	24
Admitted for Treatment ..	13	12	—	25
Admitted for Residential treatment .. ..	10	3	—	13
Interview only .. ..	1	1	2	4
Waiting List—1960 .. ..	8	9	—	17
<b>TOTAL .. ..</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>126</b>

Cases still on books at the end of 1958 .. ..	60	57	—	117
Cases admitted in 1959 (Coach- ing, supervision, treatment, advice, etc.) .. ..	60	39	—	99
<b>TOTAL .. ..</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>216</b>

Discharges during 1959 ..	30	35	—	65
Cases carried forward to 1960	90	61	—	151

# MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.

## Medical Inspection and Treatment : Return for the year ended 31st December, 1959.

Number of pupils on registers of maintained and assisted  
primary and secondary schools (including nursery  
and special schools) in January, 1960 .. .. . 12,610

## Part 1—Medical inspection of pupils attending maintained and assisted Primary and Secondary Schools (including Nursery and Special Schools).

TABLE A.—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Age Groups Inspected  (By years of birth)	No. of pupils Inspected	Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected			
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No.	% of Col. 2	No.	% of Col. 2
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1955 and later	143	142	99.30	1	0.70
1954 .. ..	471	457	97.03	14	2.97
1953 .. ..	300	293	97.67	7	2.33
1952 .. ..	53	43	81.13	10	18.87
1951 .. ..	35	30	85.71	5	14.29
1950 .. ..	53	48	90.57	5	9.43
1949 .. ..	108	106	98.15	2	1.85
1948 .. ..	888	861	76.96	27	3.04
1947 .. ..	415	402	96.87	13	3.13
1946 .. ..	46	43	93.48	3	6.52
1945 .. ..	1,185	1,154	97.38	31	2.62
1944 and earlier ..	62	59	95.16	3	4.84
TOTAL ..	3,759	3,638	96.78	121	3.22

TABLE B.—PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT  
AT PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

(Excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin.)

Age groups Inspected (by year of birth) (1)	For defective vision (excluding squint) (2)	For any of the other condi- tions recorded in Part II (3)	Total individual pupils (4)
1955 and later ..	2	31	32
1954 .. ..	6	75	77
1953 .. ..	3	48	50
1952 .. ..	2	23	24
1951 .. ..	1	21	22
1950 .. ..	3	22	24
1949 .. ..	1	34	34
1948 .. ..	43	81	119
1947 .. ..	17	36	52
1946 .. ..	6	20	25
1945 .. ..	29	111	137
1944 and earlier ..	2	20	22
TOTAL ..	115	522	618

TABLE C.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections .. ..	976
Number of re-inspections .. ..	4,760
TOTAL .. ..	5,736

TABLE D.—INFESTATION WITH VERMIN.

(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons .. .. .	29,282
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested .. .. .	153
(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944) .. .. .	—
(d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944) .. .. .	—

**Part II.—Defects found by Medical Inspection during the year.**

TABLE A.—PERIODIC INSPECTIONS.

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS							
		ENTRANTS		LEAVERS		OTHERS		TOTAL	
		(T) (3)	(O) (4)	(T) (5)	(O) (6)	(T) (7)	(O) (8)	(T) (9)	(O) (10)
(1)	(2)								
4	Skin .. ..	11	21	51	73	33	29	95	123
5	Eyes—								
	(a) Vision ..	12	45	31	378	72	297	115	720
	(b) Squint ..	25	11	—	10	4	34	29	55
	(c) Other ..	5	7	4	8	6	26	15	41
6	Ears—								
	(a) Hearing ..	1	10	2	10	4	13	7	33
	(b) Otitis Media	6	9	7	4	10	14	23	27
	(c) Other ..	2	65	3	62	4	68	9	195
7	Nose & Throat	41	91	7	37	18	98	66	226
8	Speech .. ..	1	18	5	4	23	10	29	32
9	Lymphatic								
	Glands ..	2	50	—	10	3	46	5	106
10	Heart .. ..	6	11	—	23	8	20	14	54
11	Lungs .. ..	13	37	1	15	39	36	53	88
12	Developmental—								
	(a) Hernia ..	2	5	1	—	1	1	4	6
	(b) Other ..	4	36	2	17	8	83	14	136
13	Orthopaedic—								
	(a) Posture ..	—	8	—	30	9	23	9	61
	(b) Feet ..	7	22	7	87	10	63	24	172
	(c) Other ..	6	36	3	11	14	31	23	78
14	Nervous System								
	(a) Epilepsy	1	—	6	2	14	—	21	2
	(b) Other ..	2	2	—	—	6	4	8	6
15	Psychological—								
	(a) Devel'p'm't	—	1	—	6	—	92	—	9
	(b) Stability	6	62	11	110	79	92	96	264
16	Abdomen ..	3	2	—	2	4	8	7	12
17	Other .. ..	28	35	9	118	41	66	78	219

TABLE B.—SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease			Special Inspections	
				No. of Defects	
				Pupils requiring treatment (3)	Pupils requiring observation (4)
(1)	(2)				
4.	Skin	..	..	70	4
5.	(a) Vision	..	..	137	211
	(b) Squint	..	..	13	6
	(c) Other	..	..	34	10
6. Ears—	(a) Hearing	..	..	9	11
	(b) Otitis Media	..	..	8	2
	(c) Other	..	..	13	1
7.	Nose and Throat	..	..	15	18
8.	Speech ..	..	..	15	5
9.	Lymphatic Glands	..	..	2	22
10.	Heart	..	..	1	5
11.	Lungs ..	..	..	14	2
Developmental :—					
12.	(a) Hernia	..	..	—	—
	(b) Other	..	..	3	6
Orthopaedic :—					
13.	(a) Posture	..	..	4	4
	(b) Feet	..	..	19	8
	(c) Other	..	..	8	3
Nervous System :—					
14.	(a) Epilepsy	..	..	12	—
	(b) Other	..	..	9	3
Psychological :—					
15.	(a) Development	..	..	—	44
	(b) Stability	..	..	43	20
16.	Abdomen	..	..	8	—
17.	Other ..	..	..	96	27

**Part III.—Treatment of pupils attending maintained and assisted primary and secondary schools (including nursery and special schools).**

TABLE A.

## EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint .. .. .	45
Errors of refraction (including squint) ..	793
Total .. ..	838
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed .. .. .	351

TABLE B.

## DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
Received operative treatment—	
(a) for diseases of the ear .. .. .	2
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis ..	168
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	5
Received other forms of treatment .. ..	70
Total .. ..	245
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids—	
(a) in 1959 .. .. .	—
(b) in previous years .. .. .	8



TABLE C.—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

	Number of cases known to have been treated
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients departments .. .. .	54
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects	23
Total .. ..	77

TABLE D.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN.  
(excluding uncleanliness, for which see Table D. of Part I.)

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Ringworm—(a) Scalp .. .. .	—
(b) Body .. .. .	2
Scabies .. .. .	2
Impetigo .. .. .	6
Other skin diseases .. .. .	195
Total .. ..	205

TABLE E.—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT.

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics ..	120

TABLE F.—SPEECH THERAPY.

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated by speech therapists .. ..	193

TABLE G.—OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN.

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
(a) Pupils with minor ailments .. ..	266
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	—
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	—
(d) Other than (a), (b) and (c) above.	
Sunray .. .. .	224
Nervous System .. .. .	59
Heart and Circulation .. .. .	13
Respiratory System .. .. .	24
Other Medical Conditions .. .. .	30
Surgical Conditions .. .. .	8
Total (a)-(d) ..	624

**Part IV.—Dental inspection and treatment carried out by the  
Authority.**

(1) Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers—		
(a) At Periodic Inspections ..	2,825	
(b) As specials .. .. .	2,475	
	Total (1)	5,300
(2) Number found to require treatment .. ..		4,318
(3) Number offered treatment .. .. .		3,866
(4) Number actually treated .. .. .		3,214
(5) Number of attendances made by pupils for treatment		5,595
(6) Half days devoted to—		
(a) Periodic (School) Inspection ..	26	
(b) Treatment .. .. .	743	
	Total (6)	769

(7) Fillings :	(a) Permanent Teeth	..	1,237	
	(b) Temporary Teeth	..	266	
			Total (7)	<u>1,503</u>
(8) Number of Teeth filled :				
	(a) Permanent Teeth	..	1,190	
	(b) Temporary Teeth	..	264	
			Total (8)	<u>1,454</u>
(9) Extractions :				
	(a) Permanent Teeth	..	1,725	
	(b) Temporary Teeth	..	2,599	
			Total (9)	<u>4,324</u>
(10) Administration of general anaesthetics for				
extraction	..	..	..	..
				1,714
(11) Orthodontics :				
(a) Cases commenced during the year	..	..		7
(b) Cases carried forward from previous year	..			4
(c) Cases completed during the year	..	..		2
(d) Cases discontinued during the year	..	..		2
(e) Pupils treated with appliances	..	..		6
(f) Removable appliances fitted	..	..	..	6
(g) Fixed appliances fitted	..	..	..	—
(h) Total attendances	..	..	..	43
(12) Number of pupils supplied with artificial teeth	..			32
(13) Other operations :				
(a) Permanent teeth	..	..	263	
(b) Temporary teeth	..	..	53	
			Total (13)	316

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